

of crop areas from...ly noticable in cot...orting a decrease in...aine, N. w Hamp...ouisiana, Tennessee...and California. In...a late unfavorable...ting, and in Loui...son of the overflow...eral condition of the...ood, but elsewhere...most of the inform...ment for the West...re the drought had

ion. There has...ge emigration, but...the worst to do so...anic in the States...tures of money in...t year, these two...an unusual number...pages are much low...are wanted. The...l be more cautious...they send out, and...send them. The...look after the emi...and prevent star...with part of the...to send them poor...houses in our...east, industrious em...being out of cash...kill himself as sub...degrading task of...ad from the relief...ations in Canada.

ing picture sent us by...reliable person. It...n to our Canadians...so far superior in the...motto of "Stay at...impressed on your

KNOWING. 1874.

o, August 3, 1874. Outside of the...a is generally preval...y young men, that if...on the dominions of...ables are at an end;...an be found on every...are always green, and...for merely asking for...enceal idea exploded...many have found to...Canadians but thou...Atlantic. The steam...J. S. emigrant agents...duce emigration to...are completely over...laborers and men who...alling, but who came...on being told that...for all. It is certain...one well worthy of...ding new comers, that...ve returned to the old...and indignant at the...y have been duped;...en having once more...tive soil, and perhaps...will have many a sad...ir hardships and trials...to leave home, and...the New World; and...tendency, as their ex...d deterring others from

ency of suicides—os...ners, and Germans at...much interest, and it...ine out of ten of the vic...because they could find...ce. Almost daily, some...found floating in the...n a raft in a barn...of luxury and wealth;...his form emaciated;...nce concerning him has...generally found that he...from the old country...foreign language; had...being then, as usual...rding house, and after...for employment, is...most despair, and ends...had done before him...are of frequent occur...a reader of the daily...see; but as we have...crime of all kinds, we...e thought.

It is true that land may be had free; but it is situated in districts entirely destitute of railroad or water communication with the outer world, or even a corduroy road—where there is no wood to build a cabin or make a fire, no coal, very little good water, and certainly no visible means of progressing, unless the settler may have plenty of money to assist him; and those who want these free grants are not generally provided with an over-abundance of this world's goods. At any rate, if the myriad of emigration sharks do not entirely fleece him before he quits their hands, he may consider himself a fortunate man. What would sound more pleasing, or would anything sooner induce a man, struggling to exist under the tyrannical landlords of Ireland, or the stringent military regulations of Germany, than to be told that he would receive 100 acres of land, free, if he were to go to America, where he would have no landlords and no task-masters? Inducements of this kind have swarmed the United States with poor fortune-hunters, many of whom, by the time they have seen the true state of affairs, have exhausted all their means, and cannot return, being compelled to remain and get along in the best way possible. Rents and provisions are so high that the whole family are often obliged to seek employment to "make ends meet," and tobacco factories, beer saloons, and other mean occupations are crowded with girls who can find nothing else to do, and are obliged to take what they can get, rather than starve. This alone is ruinous and demoralizing, but what help is there for it? Wages are now low, and are still decreasing; and from Maine to California, I might say, there has been a very dull time experienced during the last twelve months, and no employment for half of those who are sadly in need of it. It is a fact that many tradesmen are seeking employment as farm-laborers, merely for their board. I know of several Canadians who have returned homeward from this city within a short time, being very much disappointed in the hopes they had cherished on first arriving across the border.

Canada, with its good, hard, silver money,—where a dollar is a dollar, and where there is more soundness and stability in everything, and where, even if wages are smaller, the pay is sure, and employment more constant—is being inquired after frequently by many, who have lately found out, by some unaccountable means, that there are other countries in the world besides the United States; and so they think of giving it a trial. The ignorance exhibited in relation to our Dominion is very amusing. While in Cincinnati, on mentioning that I was from Canada, I was accosted by a young man, who inquired if I knew the Bradley family there. I asked him what part of Canada had they gone to, and his answer was, "O! to Canada, you know." To quiet him, I said I would enquire for the Bradleys the next time I wrote. On another occasion a person said to me, "In what State does Canada lay." The conundrum was too much for me, and I gave it up. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I would ask those of your readers who contemplate exchanging the Union Jack for the Stars and Stripes, to consider well the step they are taking. The experience of others should be a lesson. There is no doubt at all but that the old story of the Prodigal Son is repeated over and over again; and those sprigs of manhood who do not wish to play the most prominent part in this drama, should stay home, remembering the advice of

A CANADIAN.

Correspondence.

Percy, August 10, 1874. SIR,—Wishing to enter my horse for the Provincial Exhibition, I am desirous to know what constitutes a Member, also on what terms they are entered, how, and by what means they are fed, and cared for, and what the probable cost. By giving particulars through the ADVOCATE, you will oblige.

Your Humble Servant, A SUBSCRIBER.

Send \$2 to H. C. Thompson Esq., Secretary of Agricultural and Arts Association Toronto, one of which will be the Membership, one for a stall for your horse. Feed is supplied on the grounds by the Association at a small price on cost.

Notes of the Garden and Farm.

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED—S.

DYNAMITE.—We had been reading of the application of the new explosive Dynamite that morning; and the great advantages its introduction into Canada as a stump remover would be to the country was forcibly brought to my mind before the Sun set. There was a forty acre field; the ploughshare had never entered its virgin soil, though it had been cleared some years before. Trees were left standing, enough to give shade to the cattle, and to give the whole ground a pleasant, park-like appearance; but there stood the stumps, disfiguring the whole ground, and, worse still, preventing its tillage, unless it were to be done in the apparently slovenly manner that is indispensable to the cultivation of land among the stumps. There is a great waste in this, but the expense and labor of removing the stumps has been so great that the owners of the soil have chosen rather to let them stand, in some instances tilling among them as best they could, than incurring the expenditure of time and money; in other instances pasturing the wild grass, though not feeding half the stock that it would if improved and properly laid down. The new explosive Dynamite gives promise of great utility to farmers in clearing their land. It has been lately tried on the estate of Sir W. S. Marwell, of Calder, in Scotland, in removing stumps, and did the work well. It was placed under the stump in a hole made with a crowbar, and was exploded with large percussion caps, and set off by a fuse. The result was very satisfactory; and it is said that Dynamite can be used with great effect, and at a reasonable expense in clearing the newly-chopped grounds in Canada. One great obstacle to the colonization of the country has been removed by the opening up of remote places by roads, and the establishment of markets. If this new explosive fulfils the expectations now entertained concerning its power, and the economy attending its use, it will be the means of removing another great obstacle to the colonization of the Dominion, and the improvement of agriculture.

HOLDING ON.—California farmers are now shipping their wheat direct to Liverpool rather than sell at the present rate in San Francisco, which is about \$1.85 per 100 lbs. Some time ago the same wheat could have been sold at \$2.35 per 100 lbs. An offer of 1,200 tons of choice wheat, to be delivered in July, at \$1.65 per 100 lbs. was recently made and refused.—American Agriculturist.

DISCOVERY OF GUANO.—Some extensive beds of guano were lately discovered in Peru. Two surveyors were sent out by the Government of Peru, and examined them. Their report is very interesting to all interested in agriculture. It states that several extensive beds of guano of excellent quality exist in that locality. The beds surveyed are estimated to contain nearly eight million tons, one of them containing five millions of excellent quality. The dread at one time existing of a failure at no remote period in the supply of guano has by this discovery been removed, and it is now hoped that there exist other beds still undiscovered, and that the supply be inexhaustible.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM CANADA IN 1873.—The exportation of domestic animals and their products amounted to \$13,303,901. Of this sum butter brought \$2,806,412. Bacon and ham brought \$2,323,293. The exportation of the produce of the field amounted to almost fifteen million dollars. Of this flour brought \$2,903,454; wheat brought \$6,023,857; and barley and rye \$2,956. From the value of the produce now exported by Canada we can form but a vague estimate of what the exportation will be in a few years, when large tracts of land, whose virgin soil was never touched by the ploughshare, be brought under cultivation; and whose agriculture is brought to resemble that of older countries. As population increases, more of the produce will be required for home consumption, but the produce for exportation will, doubtless, increase in a far greater proportion.

DRAINING IN BRITAIN.—The important place draining occupies in Britain may be conceived from the fact that one draining engineer, Mr. Scott, in whose employment the professional drainers now in New Brunswick had been, employs as many as three thousand men in draining operations, frequently finishing up thirty acres in a day. Mr. Vener, one of the three men sent, at Mr. Thompson's request, had acted as foreman for Mr. Scott, having immediately in his employment one hundred and twenty men.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN VALUE BETWEEN WHEAT IN GOOD CONDITION AND IF BADLY SAVED?

The Mark Lane Express says:—It has been a matter of surprise that with such a deficient yield as last year, the crops should have held out so well. There is, however, one circumstance that may partly account for it. It should be remembered that the yield of 1872 was almost universally damaged by sprouting; this, therefore, made the yield of flour unusually small. In our last crop if we had only the same quantity there was perhaps 6 per cent. more value in the flour. This estimating the crops at 12,000,000 is equivalent to 2,450,000 sacks of flour or 1,033,710 quarters of wheat; and as the sprouting of the former crop necessarily made the readiness for market late, with foreign supplies still coming on, though not over abundantly, may account for our holding out.

We learn from the Kingston Chronicle that another trial is made of direct shipment to Europe; the schooner leaving Toledo for Cork, Ireland. The establishing of direct traffic from the lake ports would be of great importance to Canadian producers and merchants, making the great provision marts of the world more easily accessible from the fertile territories of the Dominion.

CANADIAN BEEF FOR ENGLAND.—The Sherbrooke News says that Mr. Markwin, London, England, has written to the Council of Sherbrooke that the Company formed in England to import meat from Canada will locate their works for that purpose in Richmond, that town having offered very liberal terms. We think the time is not far distant when Canada will be found competing with the beef of the Home Country; and a good market opened up for all that the Dominion can supply. To take a full advantage of this—ever so favorable for our farmers—no expense must be spared in the improvement of our stock, and in improved agriculture generally.

WHEAT INJURED BY THRESHING.

In an article in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, we not long ago referred to the injury often done to Seed Wheat in threshing. That such was often the case has been well known to observing farmers for many years; and even in the by gone days of threshing with the flail, expedients for its prevention were not unfrequently resorted to. One of these expedients was familiarly known as "scutching"; it had also another good result, it took out the best grains only, leaving what were inferior to be fed on with the straw. We now give an extract from a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, referring to the same subject:—"An important inquiry," etc. In some instances slippers were provided by the farmers to wear while threshing Seed Wheat with the flail, lest they bruise and injure it with their strong shoes on the hard threshing floor.

"An important inquiry has been made whether machine-threshed wheat is not injured for seed. It is stoutly claimed by some farmers that it is so injured. An instance is given of the plumpest wheat that could be found being examined under the microscope, and the coating was seen to be full of cracks and seams, and the germ was broken in several places. It is maintained now that we understand why the yield of wheat has diminished so much since the time power threshers were introduced, and this even on new and rich land, such as formerly yielded heavy crops. Seed wheat is imported frequently from Europe, and on trial it proved all that it was recommended, but after its cultivation has begun, and threshing is done by the machine, it becomes no better than our own varieties.

The Odessa wheat is mentioned as especially in proof for the reason that it comes from a country in which threshers are seldom used. This, too, explains why wheat seems to turn to chaff, and why so much is smutty. This is a subject worthy of the most careful investigation; and should it be found that the machine does injure wheat for seed, it should be ascertained, and then, next, whether threshing by the flail and even by horses does not injure it also. When it is considered that our farming is constantly growing better that land is plowed deeper, and that manure is saved more carefully, it is worth while to ascertain why the wheat crop is constantly growing less per acre. Still it would seem that if the fault lies in the machines, it would

have been discovered; but it is proper and very easy to have a demonstration.

It is held by not a few that "native grasses" are the best for pastures and that land is best fit for pasture if not at all cultivated after being cleared from the forest. We have made some enquiries as to the producing capacities of such pastures, and the replies have always been such as to convince us that such a course is very bad husbandry. Native grasses may be said to produce the richest milk and the best butter, though at this too we entertain grave doubts; but when we compass it with the producing capacity of land when well cultivated and seeded with a good mixture of suitable grasses, we see at once that leaving the land to its native grasses. The extract given below shows the results of cultivating land well. Such results can only be obtained from good labor and manure. Good pasture in Ireland will fatten one hundred cows or bullocks to the hundred acres; land uncultivated will, with the native grasses, feed half the number. Its feeding capacity is variously estimated at 3 to 5 acres to each cow. The greater number of good grasses in pasture the more valuable it is; and this mixture of the best grasses can only be had by sowing their seeds, and, to have them grow luxuriantly, the soil must be in proper till, well cultivated and manured. Such a judicious process will yield a continuance of nutritious feed throughout the season.

Ireland sent to England last year upwards of 68,000 cattle more than in 1872. The exportation of sheep to England increased by 86,000 animals. There would appear almost no limit to the producing capacity of the Irish pastures, or the consumptive power of the English people. One-half of the cattle and sheep imported from Ireland has hitherto entered England by way of Liverpool; but in consequence of the restrictions imposed upon the trade at that port Irish cattle are beginning to be sent to other harbors. Already apprehensions are expressed lest the price of butcher's meat should be increased through the decline of the Irish cattle transit through Liverpool.—Irish Times.

KANOPHYTE.—A new commercial manure, bearing the foregoing name, has been patented in the United States. We learn of the Prairie Farmer that "it is the product of confined combustion." Take any vegetable matter, as straw, leaves, corn-stalks, chips, corn-cobs, weeds, brush—any combustible matter. Make a convenient heap of this vegetable refuse, cover with soil, (clay is best,) giving only necessary ventilation, and burn it. After ten or fifteen days, when the burning is completed, stir and mix the whole together thoroughly. The product is the fertilizer, ready for use, which apply according to instructions, and excellent results will follow.

It is claimed that the remarkable effects kanophyte are largely due to "the pyrogenic oils generated by the action of the fire." It must be evident to all that, in the slow rotting process, or in open air combustion, a large portion of the organic elements so important to plant growth are lost in vapor and smoke, which this process aims to obtain as far as possible.

Is there such a thing as infringing on the privileges of a patent right before the article was patented or even discovered by the patentee? If there be, I must plead guilty. For many years have I been using "Kanophyte" before the patentee discovered it. But, seriously, there is nothing too simple or too long known to prevent people from taking out a patent for it as something newly discovered. At present I have a first-class crop of early rose potatoes grown on what is now named Kanophyte, and announced as patented; and for these fifteen years have been using it in this country, and I know not how long before. So far is it from being a new discovery very that it has been known and used in the Old Country since the very early days of farming. When as yet there were no agricultural societies nor farmers' journals, this manure was used, though not honored with a Greco-American name till now. The ashes so named are a very good manure, but too well known to present it to farmers as a newly-discovered and patented fertilizer. Canadian farmers, at least, are not quite so credulous as to be caught by such a bait. S.

The foot and mouth disease which has broken out in a virulent form in Dorsetshire, England, now affects 486 cattle, 289 sheep, and 70 swine in that county. The strictest regulations will be enforced in order to check the extension of the disease.